

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XXXI. No. 290

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Fifth  
avenue.—FRENCH.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome  
street.—FRENCH.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York  
Hotel.—A NIGHT IN HOME—WANTED ONE THOUSAND MIL-  
LIONS.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 24 Broadway.—  
GERMAN.

GERMAN THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Broadway.—  
GERMAN.—OPERA: THE PRINCE OF THE DUTCHMAN.

THEATRE ITALIEN, Broadway, near Broome  
street.—ITALIAN.

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The case has passed into the hands of the District At-  
torney.

General Santa Anna denies the story of the purchase  
by him of ten thousand Enfield rifles.

James Wilson was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday  
after trial in the Court of Special Sessions, for running  
away from the Court of General Sessions, for stealing a watch  
from Michael Whalen; Henry Ashton was sent to State  
Prison for two and a half years for stealing from Rap-  
hael Frank, and William Conner and John Reynolds  
were acquitted of charges of theft preferred against them.

Miss Anna D. Ward, of No. 14 North Third street, died  
yesterday from the effect of burns received the night  
before.

The steamship City of Cork, Captain Bridgman, of the  
Ipswich line, will sail from New York for Liverpool at  
noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The line steamship Eagle, Captain Greene, will sail  
punctually at three o'clock P. M. to-day, from pier No. 4  
North river, for Havana. The mails will close at the  
Post office at half past one o'clock.

The stock market was excited yesterday, and closed  
strong at an advance. Gold was irregular, and closed at  
119.

The continued violent fluctuations and downward  
course of the gold premium yesterday, without materi-  
ally interfering with the progress of general trade, ex-  
erted a more marked influence on commercial values  
than was apparent on Monday, and though the volume  
of business was quite as large, the prices realized in  
most cases were decidedly lower. Cotton was fully 10  
cents in sellers' favor. Sugar easier but not notably lower.  
Coffee steady. Dry goods quiet. On "change" flour  
closed rather heavy. Wheat 1c. a 2c. lower. Corn 1c.  
lower. Beans steady. Barley heavy. Pork firm but  
lower. Beef, heavy. Petroleum nominally 1c. lower.  
Whiskey and freights quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Swedish bark Penelope has been reported in dis-  
tress in latitude 31 30, longitude 80 20. The British  
steamer Palmyra, for London, put in at Newport, R. I.,  
yesterday in distress, having lost her bulwarks and stan-  
chions, strained her foremast and received other dam-  
ages. The steamer Alabama put into Norfolk short of  
coal. The schooner Sarah Ellen, reported disabled off  
Cape Henry, was not found by the gunboat sent in  
search of her. The Ellen Lay is detained by weather  
at Fortress Monroe.

We publish this morning a full list of the passengers  
and crew of the last steamer Evening Star.

The late terrible hurricane was felt in the vicinity of  
the Bahamas with the most destructive effect, the wind  
being more violent than during any previous gale,  
wrecking many vessels, blowing down houses and doing  
immense damage. The wind blew from northeast to  
northwest and southeast. Large quantities of wrecked  
materials floated ashore, and several dead bodies drifted  
on the beach. Many of the islands had not been heard  
from, but it is supposed that when full accounts come  
in that the loss of property will be great.

A convention of the colored citizens of New York as-  
sembled at Albany yesterday, to discuss the proper  
policy to be pursued by this class of our population.  
The nomination of Governor Fenton was endorsed, and  
the eight thousand negro voters of the State were urged  
to support the ticket. The proceedings, as given in our  
dispatches, are highly interesting as well as amusing.

Prince John Van Buren died on the steamer Scotia at  
sea on the 14th.

The report of the defeat of General Escobedo is not  
correct at Washington, but the information upon which  
it is based is false. General Mejia left Mexico city  
earlier than the date mentioned (6th of September), and  
the Emperor Maximilian reviewed his divisions at San  
Luis Potosi as early as September 22.

M. Klein's letter to Maximilian is now declared to be  
genuine, as published in the Herald.

Further particulars of the Quebec fire put the number  
of buildings destroyed at twenty-three hundred. Six  
bodies of burned persons, three of them women, had  
been taken from the ruins. The citizens of the unburned  
part of Quebec assembled last evening and subscribed  
\$15,000 to aid the sufferers.

The Mississippi Legislature met on the 15th inst. in  
extra session. The Governor submitted the constitutional  
amendments, with a recommendation that they be not  
adopted.

The rumors of an outbreak of negroes at Nashville are  
unfounded.

The trotting race between Lady Emma and George  
Wilkes, for \$5,000, at the Fashion Course yesterday, was  
won by Lady Emma in three straight heats. Time,  
2:27-3:21-3:28 1/2. In the other race the colt Old  
Hundred paid off. An exciting race is expected to-  
day between Bull Run and Ella Sherwood, mile heats,  
best three in five, for \$2,000.

Governor Fenton vs. Mayor Hoffman on the  
Constitutional Amendment.

At the republican ratification meeting at the  
Cooper Institute on Monday evening a letter was  
read from Governor Fenton, in which he  
says that "in the discharge of a high public  
trust the present Congress has patiently and  
laboriously investigated the condition of that  
section of the country convulsed by the recent  
rebellion; and in a commendable spirit of  
moderation it has proposed for adoption an  
amendment to the constitution so reasonable  
and appropriate to the existing state  
of affairs that its propriety and jus-  
tice are admitted even by those who oppose  
its adoption;" that "the plan of adjust-  
ment thus presented is the only one before  
the people;" that "it has the sanction of an  
overwhelming majority of the Senate and  
House of Representatives;" that "it has been  
heavily and earnestly endorsed by the people  
of every State in which a general election has  
since been held;" that "it will receive the  
unanimous approval of all the States whose  
unwavering loyalty bore us triumphantly  
through the war;" and that "it is a noble and  
magnanimous peace offering, tendered by Con-  
gress in behalf of the people" to the States  
rescued from the late rebellion. As thus de-  
fined the position of Governor Fenton is satis-  
factory; and as the adoption or rejection  
of this amendment is in reality the only  
issue before the people, the inquiry is sug-  
gested how stands Mayor Hoffman, the Tam-  
many rump candidate for Governor, on this  
all-absorbing question?

In a late electioneering speech at Rochester  
Mayor Hoffman devoted a considerable portion  
of his time to his objections to this constitu-  
tional amendment. He argued that it was not  
constitutional, because it was not passed by a  
constitutional Congress; that it was insulting  
in its terms to the excluded States; that they  
would never vote to put under the ban of  
exclusion from federal offices their most dis-  
tinguished citizens involved in their "lost  
cause;" that the negro suffrage and repre-  
sentative clause means the enforcement of negro  
suffrage; that with the ratification of this  
amendment by the States directly concerned  
they will be subjected to other and harsher  
conditions of restoration, when, according  
to the good old fashioned democratic  
doctrine of State sovereignty, the ex-  
cluded States, in laying down their  
arms, stood at once just as they were be-  
fore the war, under the constitution as ex-  
pounded by Calhoun, Buchanan and the Chi-  
cago Convention. This is substantially the  
Southern restoration platform of Mr. Hoffman.  
It is the quintessence of magnanimity and  
brotherly love, "barring the niggers," and it is  
the highest bid that Vallandigham has made  
for the restoration of the old Southern domi-  
neering masters of the democratic party. Let  
Mayor Hoffman's ideas be adopted, and there  
is nothing to prevent the running of Jeff  
Davis and Breckinridge for the next Presi-  
dency on the platform of the constitution!

the late so-called Confederate States. Restore

the Union according to Mayor Hoffman's plan,  
and a democratic peace adjustment embracing  
the revival of Southern slavery, the repudiation  
of the national debt, compensation for the  
losses of slaves by the war, or their services,  
and the re-establishment of the old Southern  
democratic ruling junta at Washington of  
Davis, Mason, Slidell, Benjamin, Toombs, Ste-  
phens, Cobb, Thompson and company, will  
become a hopeful enterprise.

This view of Mayor Hoffman's restoration  
programme affords the true explanation of the  
otherwise astounding results of the late elec-  
tions. The great body of the people of the  
North identified with the war for the Union  
have no faith in the party organization which  
justified the rebellion of the South on constitu-  
tional grounds and sought to make peace on  
any terms, Union or disunion, acceptable to  
the leaders of the rebellion. Nor have the  
great Northern majorities any faith in the res-  
toration of those rebel leaders to Congress and  
the Cabinet, as proposed in the confidence  
policy of Mayor Hoffman and his peace party  
of the war. It is nothing more and nothing  
less than the Chicago platform of peace at  
any price and the recognition of the war  
against Southern democratic principles, South-  
ern slavery and Southern rights, as a failure.  
The Northern people, we say, have accepted  
the issue between the republican and demo-  
cratic parties of 1866 as substantially the issue  
of 1864, and hence the overwhelming majori-  
ties of Abraham Lincoln, in his re-election,  
have been revived in these recent State elec-  
tions from Maine to Iowa.

And this is the issue between Fenton and  
Hoffman, divested, on Hoffman's side, of  
General McClellan's popularity as a war  
democrat and Union soldier of the war, and  
divested, too, of General Sherman's popularity  
as a Union soldier. The patronage of the ad-  
ministration is a two-edged sword, and the  
firm of Seward, Weed and Raymond, from  
which such large accessions were expected to  
the Tammany ticket, is broken up, disavowed  
and reduced to a blank in the general esti-  
mate. Even the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,  
who but the other day dilated on the policy of  
President Johnson as the true policy of the  
gospel according to St. John, has been com-  
pelled to tack ship and run with the wind of  
these October elections. He believes, with  
the great Napoleon, that Providence is on the  
side of the heaviest artillery. All those  
things considered, we cannot resist the con-  
clusion that between Governor Fenton on the  
platform of the constitutional amendment and  
Mayor Hoffman on the Chicago platform, Hoff-  
man's inevitable defeat in November will be  
the beginning of the end of the democratic  
rump and "ring" of Tammany Hall.

Street Reform in New York.—Why Have We

No Cheap Cabs?

An intelligent foreigner landing in New York  
is at once surprised to find no cheap cabs like  
those of Paris and London. It lowers his esti-  
mate of the intelligence of our people to see  
them compelled to choose between crowded  
omnibuses, overcrowded cars and dirty, ex-  
pensive, lumbering hackney coaches, when  
they want to travel from one part of the city  
to another. He hears complaints that the  
streets are jammed up with stages, and listens  
to the mournful anecdotes of middle-aged  
gentlemen who are forced to hang on to the car  
straps and have their feet trodden upon by  
ruffianly conductors as they come home from  
business of an evening, and then he wonders  
why we have no cabs. He beholds our young  
men working their passage down town in  
the morning by standing all the way and  
passing up other people's faces, and again he  
wonders why we have no cabs. He falls in  
with respectable people who are kept home  
from the theatres, concerts or private parties  
on rainy evenings because the cars are distant  
and uncertain and carriages too costly, and  
still he wonders why we have no cabs. Wish-  
ing to cross from one side of the city to the  
other he discovers that there are no transverse  
lines of cars and stages, and that he must  
either expend three dollars or walk, and there-  
upon he asks, with augmented wonder, why  
we have no cabs.

The question is very difficult to answer.  
Everybody admits that it is perfectly prac-  
ticable for this metropolis to possess a couple  
of thousand cabs, which will be equally fast  
and comfortable, and which will carry passen-  
gers for twenty cents or less per mile. The  
system is in actual operation all over Europe,  
and there can be no doubt as to its advan-  
tages. In a pecuniary point of view it would  
be immensely profitable, not only to the cab  
owners, but to all the interests of this great  
city. For instance, a competent and careful  
theatrical manager assures us that it would  
add at least a thousand dollars a week to his  
receipts. The employment it would give our  
carriage builders, the pay of a couple of thou-  
sand drivers, the feed and keeping of as many  
horses, the money it would put into the  
pockets of harness makers, blacksmiths and  
stable men, are by no means inconsiderable  
items. Besides this it would create new  
business centres. Localities now quite  
out of the channel of trade and in-  
accessible to buyers and shoppers would  
be doubled in value. Building sites in  
the vicinity of the city would be in greater  
demand; for the cabs would enable us to reach  
the railroad depots and the steamboats much  
more quickly and conveniently. Our people  
would no longer assert that it is more trouble  
for them to go to Brooklyn than to Europe.  
In all these matters, and in many others, the  
cab system would inaugurate an entire revolu-  
tion.

Our people are the most sensible, enterpris-  
ing and luxurious on the face of the earth, and  
yet they voluntarily do without cabs. Capital-  
ists do not know how to invest their money,  
and yet they never think of starting a cab com-  
pany. At half-past ten o'clock P. M. Fifth  
avenue is a brown stone desert, and Broadway  
almost as quiet as a village lane, because we  
have no cabs. A vast amount of patronage is  
waiting for the cab system, and a vast amount  
of spare cash is lying around loose for  
the cab company to pick up; but nobody  
starts the good work. The merchants and  
the professional men would drive down to  
business in cabs, reading their *Herald* as they  
rolled along; mamma and her daughters  
would have cabs to make their calls and do  
their shopping; thousands would take cabs  
for the places of amusement every evening;  
the balls would employ hundreds of cabs;  
strangers in the city would hire cabs by  
the day to see the sights, and travellers would

require cabs to convey them to and from the  
boats and cars. In the afternoon there would  
be a stream of cabs running up Broadway  
from the Wall street offices, and up Fifth  
avenue to the Park. The average American cares  
nothing for a few cents more or less, and would  
call a cab at any time rather than walk. The  
saving in time would more than repay him for  
the outlay of money, and thus render the cab  
really economical. There is more profit to be  
derived from a cab company than from any of  
the street railway companies that now pay  
such high interest. Let somebody organize a  
cab system, and he will not only make his  
overlasting fortune, but he will receive the  
equally eternal gratitude of a long-suffering  
and cableless generation.

Our National Game.—The Great Match in  
Brooklyn.

On the Capitoline grounds in Bedford, one  
of the pleasantest suburbs of suburban  
Brooklyn, was played on Monday an Olympian  
game of base ball for the championship of  
America. The contestants were the Athletic  
Club of Philadelphia, and the Atlantic Club  
of Brooklyn. Before the contest the latter  
were the champions, and now that the hono-  
rable strife is over they remain the champions  
still, for they beat their adversaries by twenty-  
seven to seventeen runs.

Every country from immemorial time has had  
its national game, tending to develop the phys-  
ical qualities—the strength, the muscle and the  
agility—of its youth. Greece had its Olympic  
games, at which wrestling, chariot racing and  
the stimulating contests of throwing the discus—  
the fruit of modern days—formed the lead-  
ing features. The more barbarous gladiatorial  
conflicts of Rome divided the interest of the  
show loving public with the less bloody  
rivalry of the arena where strength coped  
with strength, muscle with muscle and nerve  
with nerve. In the mediæval ages France  
and England rejoiced in the sham battles  
of the tournament. In later days racket and  
tennis supplanted the chivalric and semi-bar-  
barous tournament in both countries. In  
France they were very popular in the ante-  
revolutionary times. At the present day  
France can hardly be said to have any game  
so thoroughly national as is either cricket,  
racket, or hand ball in England, or bull fight-  
ing in Spain, or as are the athletic sports of  
Germany, which we see reproduced in the  
city by the various Turner societies.

The national game of America is now, par  
excellence, base ball. We can imagine how  
readily the English game of cricket was trans-  
formed into this active game, which is so much  
more suitable to the habits and temperament  
of our people. Cricket—although a highly  
scientific game—is a slow and serious pastime  
compared with its American prototype. It re-  
quires more skill perhaps to play it well, and  
closer study for the looker on to understand  
it; but everybody, ladies and all, com-  
prehends the game of base ball, which is  
a matter of quickness of eye, rapid  
play of muscle, swiftness of foot, and  
over-changing position, that carry the interest  
of the spectator as well as the player directly  
into the fortunes of the game. Hence our  
national game chimes exactly with our national  
characteristics. The phlegmatic element of the  
Anglo-Saxon family may be fairly represented  
in the English game of cricket, during which  
the original Anglo-Saxon can dawdle off and  
smoke his democratic pipe or aristocratic  
cigar at intervals; but the new branch of the  
family in America, with young, vigorous  
blood swelling its veins, wants constant life  
and motion in its sports. Hence the English  
game has almost fallen into decay among us,  
while the American game is every day  
attracting the interest which but a short time  
ago attached almost exclusively to the race  
course, or, among certain classes, to the prize  
ring.

We might regard the match played in Brook-  
lyn on Monday as the culmination of success  
for our national game. In the first place it  
was a test of the quality of two of the best clubs  
in the country. In the next it was the most  
respectable and orderly gathering that ever  
assembled in the same numbers to witness a  
contest where diverse interests—each, of  
course, supported by their mutual friends—  
were represented. Twenty thousand people  
were present, and there was not the slightest  
breach of decorum observed during the four  
hours in which the issue of the game was being  
decided. The large force of police on the  
ground, finding their occupation as conserva-  
tors of the peace altogether gone, sat on the  
green sward, and watched the game with as  
much pleasure as the rest. Ladies waved  
their handkerchiefs and gentlemen shouted  
lustily now and then; but the Philadelphia  
Club received as much congratulation as the  
Brooklyn boys when they made a good run  
and a successful inning. The utmost courtesy  
was extended to the strangers, who were prob-  
ably struck with the contrast between the  
good order prevailing on this occasion and the  
confusion, crowding and interruption which  
prevented the completion of the match a short  
time since, when the Atlantics visited Philadel-  
phia to try their mettle with the Athletics.

All the many sports which serve to de-  
velop the muscle of our young men should  
be encouraged. They help to make better  
material for the future of our young country;  
material for "sound minds in sound bodies,"  
upon the principle of the ancient philosophers,  
and we know of no game more calculated to  
effect this end than our national game of base  
ball.

THE GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.—The terrible  
fire that occurred at Quebec on last Sunday  
morning furnishes another impressive argu-  
ment for constructing fire-proof buildings in  
all large cities. Twenty-five hundred houses  
burned and eighteen thousand people left  
homeless is an appalling fact that ought to  
arouse the attention of the people and legisla-  
tors to the necessity of passing laws to prevent  
such calamities. At Portland, Maine, a similar  
conflagration occurred lately with like dread-  
ful results. In this city we have frequently  
great fires, with fearful loss of life. So, also,  
in other parts of the country. Nearly all these  
painful disasters of widespread loss of prop-  
erty and life may be traced to the same cause—  
badly constructed buildings, that are mere  
shells, and that light-up like so much tinder on  
the approach of the devouring flames. This  
was the case both in Quebec and Portland,  
and it might be so at any time in some of  
the thickly populated portions of this city in spite  
of an efficient Fire Department. In the way  
that business are constructed now we are alway

liable to a similar disaster. Such fires do not  
occur in Paris and some other large cities in  
Europe, because the houses are substantially  
built and are fire-proof, or nearly so. We  
again urge upon the Legislature of the State  
to pass a building act compelling all struc-  
tures, in the cities at least, to be made fire-proof.  
The insurance that would thus be saved would  
within a short time be equivalent to the extra  
expense of constructing such houses, to say  
nothing of the saving of life, of the sense of  
security people would feel, of the enhanced  
value of property and the vast improvement  
in the appearance of the city. By all means  
let us have a proper building act as soon as  
the Legislature shall meet and while the re-  
membrance of these dreadful conflagrations is  
fresh in the public mind.

THE GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE SYSTEM.—We  
thought we had done with the humiliating  
exposures of the government detective system  
when General Baker was removed. We are  
disabused of that agreeable impression by the  
case which was brought before Justice Dowling  
at the Tombs on Monday last. The detective  
used by Baker were bad enough in character;  
but it seems that the Treasury Department is  
determined to vie with that official in the  
employment of persons of the worst possible  
antecedents. The man Hyer who has just been  
committed for forcing the complainant in the  
case (Knorr) to pay counterfeit notes from him  
with a view to passing them off, has, it seems,  
been in prison on various charges and has  
served two full penal terms. How he came  
to be in the service of the Treasury we are  
not informed, and we can only presume that  
the influence of the system inaugurated by  
Baker in the State Department has been allowed  
to pervade the machinery of the other branches  
of the government, and that the employment  
of persons of the stamp of Conover and  
Hyer has become a recognized necessity.

Now against this we protest energetically.  
As Americans we cannot consent to the admis-  
sion of the principle that for the attainment  
of any object, no matter how good, it is lawful  
to use unworthy instruments. Such a theory  
may be admissible under despotisms, but  
under a free government like ours it cannot  
for a moment be justified. Its tendency is  
obviously to corrupt and pollute the foun-  
tains of justice and to demoralize every branch  
of the administration. We have witnessed the  
fruits of it in the robberies and persecutions  
which have been perpetrated upon innocent  
people in the name of our government, and in  
the discredit which is being brought upon us  
as a nation by the retention in prison of the head  
of the late rebel confederacy upon charges  
that are now universally admitted to have  
been fabricated with a view to his judicial  
murder. It is time that a stop should be put  
to such things, unless indeed we desire that our  
boasted free system of government should pass  
into a term of reproach and ridicule.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister; W. Bodisco,  
the Russian Minister; G. G. Tassara, the Spanish Min-  
ister; A. M. de Zola, Spanish Consul at Portland, Maine,  
and Major General Robert Anderson, United States Army,  
are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Odilon Barrot, of the French legation, is at the Bre-  
voort House.

General Irvine, of Governor Fenton's staff; General H.  
A. Baxter, of Vermont, and E. P. Ross, of Auburn,  
N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Admiral Montgomery, United States Navy, is at  
the St. Denis Hotel.

Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, is at the Astor  
House.

General Francis Passenden is at the Fifth Avenue  
Hotel.

Mansfield Lovell, who was Deputy Street Commis-  
sioner of this city before the war, and who subsequently  
lost his lot with the rebels, and was appointed a General  
in the rebel service, is in this city. He commanded the  
rebel troops in New Orleans when it was attacked by